

# Education





## Education

<u>Original Appropriations</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>Annual % Chg</u>	<u>Total % Chg</u>
<b><u>By Department or Division</u></b>				
Public School Support	\$653.3	\$1,165.6	6.0%	78.4%
Agricultural Research & Ext.	24.1	29.6	2.1%	22.9%
College and Universities	212.2	341.3	4.9%	60.9%
Community Colleges	9.9	20.1	7.3%	101.8%
Deaf & Blind, School for the	5.8	7.8	3.0%	34.8%
State Board of Education	.9	9.5	26.2%	924.1%
Health Education Programs	5.3	8.2	4.5%	55.2%
Historical Society	2.3	3.7	4.9%	61.1%
Library, State	3.6	4.0	1.0%	10.5%
Professional-Tech. Ed.	35.6	53.8	4.2%	51.1%
Public Broadcasting Sys.	4.0	2.4	(4.7%)	(38.4%)
Special Programs	4.2	10.2	9.2%	140.6%
Superintend. of Public Instr.	85.1	19.4	(13.7%)	(77.2%)
Vocational Rehabilitation	14.0	22.2	4.8%	59.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,060.3</b>	<b>\$1,697.8</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>60.1%</b>

### **By Fund Source**

General	\$872.8	\$1,326.3	4.3%	52.0%
Dedicated	86.2	172.8	7.2%	100.6%
Federal	101.3	198.6	7.0%	96.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,060.3</b>	<b>\$1,697.8</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>60.1%</b>

*Numbers Displayed in Millions of Dollars and May Not Add Due to Rounding*

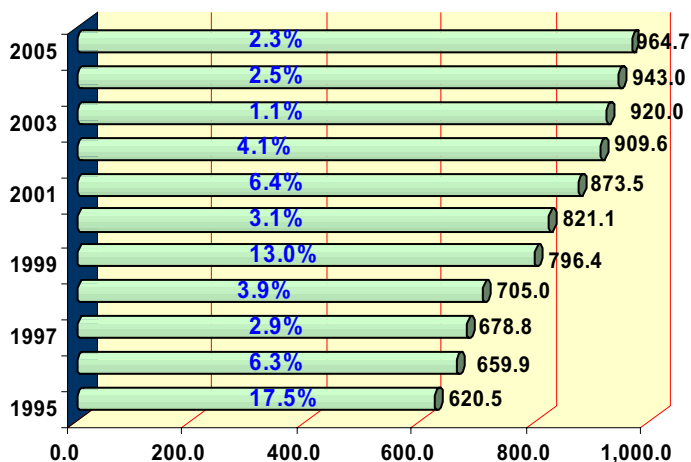
- ◆ Figures in the table above are skewed by the shifting of \$154 million in federal K-12 pass-through funds from the budget of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the budget for Public Schools in FY 2004. Without this shift, the Public Schools 10-year percent change would be 54.2%, which is closer to the average increase in education budgets. The Superintendent of Public Instruction's increase would have been 108.5%, driven predominantly by large increases in those same federal pass-through funds.

## Public Schools (K-12)

<u>Original Appropriated Operating Budget</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>Annual % Change</u>	<u>Total % Change</u>
<b>By Program</b>				
<b>Public Schools</b>	<b>\$653.3</b>	<b>\$1,165.6</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>78.4%</b>
General	\$620.5	\$964.7	4.5%	55.5%
Dedicated/Other	\$32.8	\$42.9	2.7%	30.8%
Federal	-	\$158.0	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$653.3</b>	<b>\$1,165.6</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>78.4%</b>

*Numbers may not add due to rounding. Excludes Prof.-Tech. Educ. and Driver's Training funds. FY95 appropriation did not count federal funds.*

### Total General Fund Appropriations to Public Schools



*Note: Blue percentage is percentage change. FY 1999 appropriations include \$54.7 million in property tax replacement previously diverted from Sales Tax collections directly to Idaho school districts.*

## Local School District Certified Personnel

**85% of the 16,000+ certificated personnel employed by Idaho school districts are teachers.**

	FY 1994 FTP	FY 2004 FTP	Annual % Change	Total % Change
<b>District Administration</b>	300.9	375.1	2.2%	24.7%
<b>School Administration</b>	593.2	724.1	2.0%	22.1%
<b>Student Services</b>	902.3	1,272.1	3.5%	41.0%
<b>Instructional Services</b>	12,006.4	14,002.6	1.5%	16.6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	13,802.8	16,373.9	1.7%	18.6%
<b>Student Enrollment</b>	236,774	252,037	0.6%	6.4%

*Note: Based on Fall 2003 SDOE data.*

## FY 2003/2004 School District Profiles

**Over 252,000 students are enrolled in Idaho's K-12 public school system.**

<u>Size of District</u>	<u>No. of Districts</u>	<u>Student Enroll.</u>	<u>Student Teacher Ratio</u>	<u>Current Expend. Per Enrollee*</u>
Over 5,000 students	11	129,899	18.8	\$5,978
2,500 to 4,999 students	14	54,234	18.2	\$6,042
1,000 to 2,499 students	29	45,093	18.1	\$6,155
500 to 999 students	19	12,923	15.3	\$7,677
Less than 500 students	41	9,888	12.4	\$8,957
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>252,037</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>\$6,227</b>

*\* FY 2003 SDOE sources are the most current available.*

## Public School Funding Formula

- ◆ **Support Units** - An integral part of the funding formula calculations is based on average daily attendance (ADA) according to the size of the schools and category of students. For example: In a district with 300 or more elementary students, each support unit is equal to 21.5 ADA. In a district with 100 elementary students, each support unit is equal to 16 ADA. In a district with 750 or more secondary students, each support unit is equal to 18.5 ADA. In a district with 250 secondary students, each support unit is equal to 13.5 ADA. The difference between the large and small districts is commonly referred to as the "sparsity factor". (Section 33-1002, subsection 6, Idaho Code).

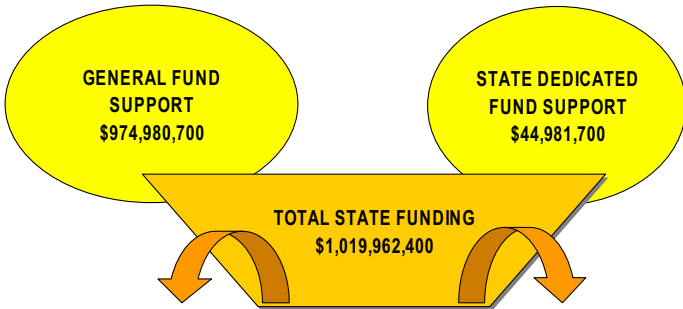
- ◆ **Salary-Based Apportionment** – The salary-based apportionment segment of the public schools' appropriation makes up 68% of the appropriated state funds. When applicable benefits are included, the total state funding involved in this area is over 80%.

The salary-based apportionment is computed using the number of support units in a district multiplied by a staff allowance (equal to 1.1 for instructional positions; 0.075 for administrative; and, 0.375 for classified support staff) multiplied by a base salary (\$23,210 for instructional; \$33,760 for administrative; and \$18,648 for classified) multiplied by a district average experience and education index for the instructional and administrative areas. The experience and education index is computed according to a statutory table of years of service and level of education. Benefit costs for PERSI and FICA are computed on the total apportionment. (Sections 33-1004 through 33-1004F, Idaho Code.)

- ◆ **Transportation Program** - The costs of transporting pupils to and from school includes maintenance, operation and depreciation of vehicles, insurance, salaries and benefits of drivers, and other costs such as for contracted operations. The transportation support program is based on transporting pupils one and one-half miles or more unless approved by the state board of education. The state's share of the transportation costs is 85% of allowable costs for the preceding year (Section 33-1006, Idaho Code). The 2003 Legislature made several changes in this area, which will take place beginning in FY 2005. The most important of these changes is designed to encourage school districts with transportation costs that are significantly higher than the state average to bring expenditures more into line with other districts. Districts with costs above a certain level will not receive state reimbursement for those additional costs.

# Idaho Public School Fund Flow

(FY 2005 Operational Support - Excludes Bond and Plant Facility Funds)

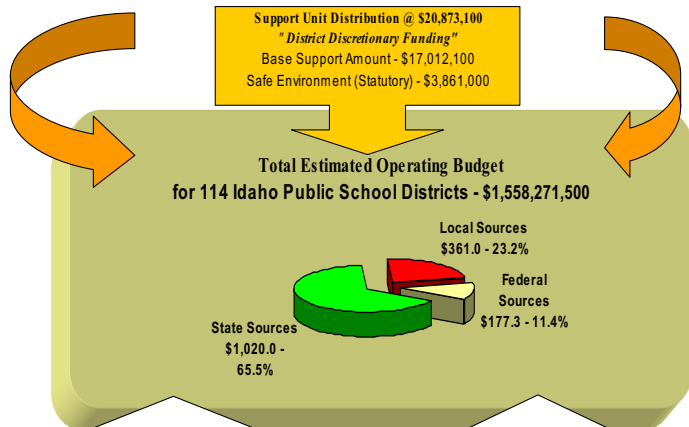


**Statutory Distributions to Idaho School Districts at \$953,741,200**

- Property Tax Replacement - \$75,000,000
- Transportation - \$57,600,000
- Border Contacts - \$800,000
- Excepth. Contracts/Tuition Equiv. - \$5,000,000
- Floor/Program Adjustments - \$1,600,000
- Salary-based Apportionment - \$684,339,900
- State-paid Personnel Benefits - \$124,704,900
- Early Retirement Payouts - \$4,000,000
- Teacher Incentive Awards - \$696,400

**Other Earmarked Distributions to Idaho School Districts at \$45,348,100**

- Limited English Proficiency - \$4,850,000
- Safe and Drug Free Schools - \$4,700,000
- Technology Grant Program - \$8,400,000
- Idaho Reading Initiative - \$2,800,000
- Teacher Training (Gifted & Talented) - \$500,000
- Professional-Technical Education - \$10,274,200
- School Facilities (Lottery) - \$8,922,500
- HB 315 Facilities Transfer (Whitepine) - \$377,500
- Bond Levy Equalization - \$2,000,000
- Idaho Digital Learning Academy - \$450,000
- Driver's Education Funds - \$2,073,900

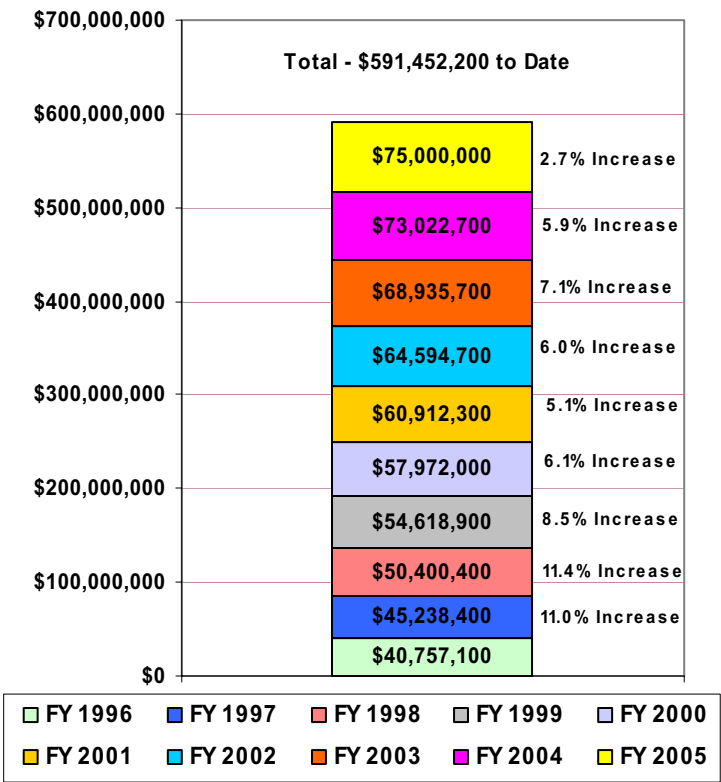


**Federal Funds - \$177,309,100**

- Dept. of Education - \$157,980,000
- Federal Forest - \$6,015,000
- Impact Aid - \$8,363,500
- Prof.Tech. Ed. - \$4,950,600

**Local Property Taxes**  
\$361,000,000

# History of Property Tax Relief to Idaho Schools



- ◆ **HB 156**, Laws of 1995, reduced local school tax levy authority from four-tenths to three-tenths of one percent, and made up the amount of the levy reduction from state Sales Tax revenues.
- ◆ **SB 1535**, Laws of 1998, changed the property tax replacement mechanism. Sales Tax revenues are now deposited in the state General Fund, and the one-tenth of one percent tax relief payment to schools is now appropriated in the Public Schools budget. This change is effective beginning in FY 1999.
- ◆ **HB 463**, Laws of 2003 capped the amount of money that the state will provide annually for property tax replacement at the lesser of one-tenth of one percent, or \$75 million. The \$75 million cap will be reached in the FY 2005 budget.



# Statewide Certified Staff Salaries for Idaho School Districts

***Average total teacher pay in Idaho is over \$41,000 per year.***

	FY 1994 Avg Total Salary	FY 2004 Avg Total Salary	Annual % Change	Total % Change
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## **District Administration**

Superintendent	56,971	82,909	3.8%	45.5%
Assistant Superintendent	60,674	89,683	4.0%	47.8%
Director	46,451	65,149	3.4%	40.3%
Supervisor/Coordinator	44,802	64,074	3.6%	43.0%
<b>Weighted Average</b>	<b>50,412</b>	<b>70,609</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>40.1%</b>

## **School Administration**

Elementary Principals	45,850	66,889	3.8%	45.9%
Secondary Principals	48,278	69,174	3.7%	43.3%
Assistant Principals	44,352	63,322	3.6%	42.8%
<b>Weighted Average</b>	<b>46,256</b>	<b>66,600</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>44.0%</b>

## **Student Services**

Education Media Gen.	30,762	46,435	4.2%	50.9%
Counselors	33,962	46,282	3.1%	36.3%
School Psychologists	37,080	50,850	3.2%	37.1%
School Nurses	26,298	38,938	4.0%	48.1%
School Social Workers	34,389	44,902	2.7%	30.6%
Speech & Hearing Therap.	31,342	45,199	3.7%	44.2%
<b>Weighted Average</b>	<b>32,829</b>	<b>46,003</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>40.1%</b>

## **Instructional Services**

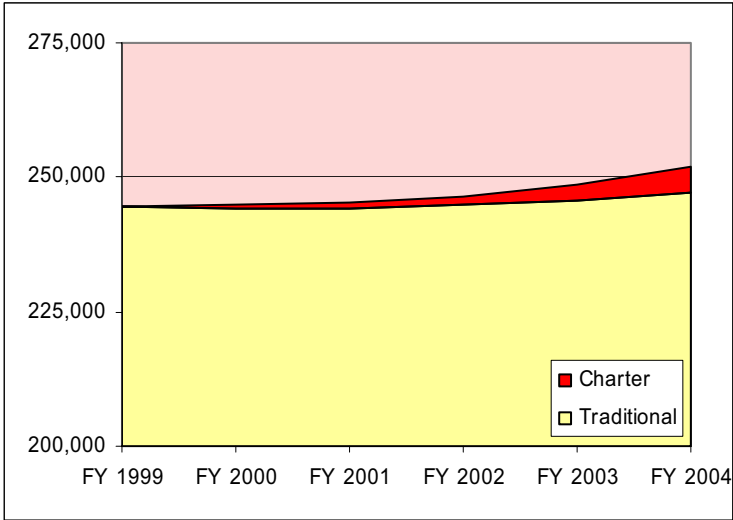
Elementary Teachers	27,961	40,645	3.8%	45.4%
Secondary Teachers	29,302	41,809	3.6%	42.7%
<b>Weighted Average</b>	<b>28,601</b>	<b>41,206</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>44.1%</b>

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*Note: Based on Fall 2003 State Department of Education data.*

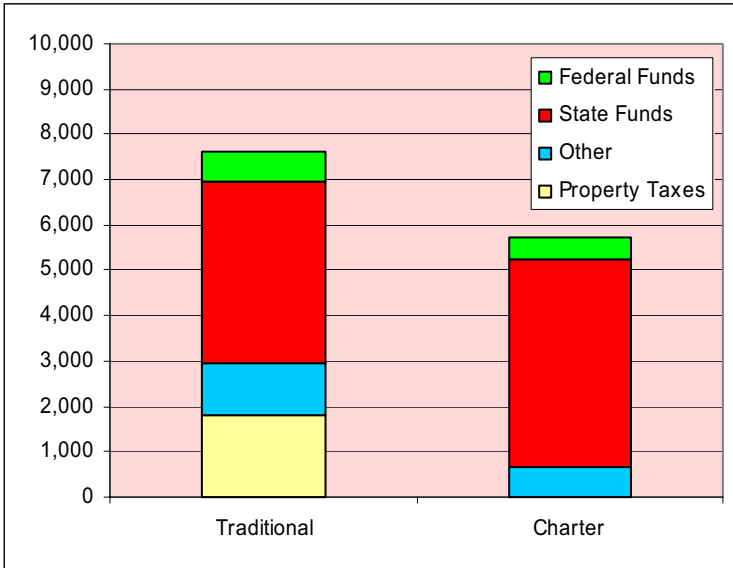
## Idaho Public School Enrollment

### *Traditional Public & Public Charter Schools*



## FY 2003 Total Funding per Enrolled Student

### *Traditional Public & Public Charter Schools*



## 2004 Charter School Legislation

- ◆ **SB 1443** - This legislation dealt with funding issues associated with virtual charter schools. The legislation provided that such schools will be assigned no higher than the median attendance divisor for FY04 and FY05, for the purposes of determining support units, and no higher than the second highest divisor for FY06 and FY07. Such schools will receive their actual divisor for FY08 and forward.

The legislation further provided that such schools will be eligible, beginning in FY06, to receive the state's customary 85% transportation match for the cost of transporting the education program to the child (similar to the traditional cost of transporting the child to the education program). Costs eligible for reimbursement include internet access, electronic and computer equipment, toll-free telephone service, the mileage costs of teachers and staff conducting home visits, and any regular transportation costs that may be claimed by a school district (such as educational field trips). Such schools will still be subject to the same funding limitations that require costs to be within a certain percentage of the statewide average for transportation services.

- ◆ **SB 1444a** - This legislation overhauled most of the sections of state law governing charter schools. Key points of the legislation included provisions that:
  - ◆ Clarified that charter school employees and governing boards were subject to the same ethics standards as traditional school districts.
  - ◆ Created the Public Charter School Commission as a new, state-wide entity with the authority to grant and oversee charter schools. The commission includes three current or former school board members, three current or former members of charter school boards of directors, and one at-large member not associated with the education industry. All members are appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation.
  - ◆ While still requiring groups petitioning for the creation of a new charter school to first submit the application to the local school board, the legislation allowed the petitioners to refer their application to the Public Charter School Commission within 30 days of submission to the local school board, if agreement has not been reached.
  - ◆ Granted the State Board of Education the authority to designate charter schools as Local Educational Agencies (LEAs).
  - ◆ Reduced the number of new charters that may be authorized in the state each year from twelve to six.

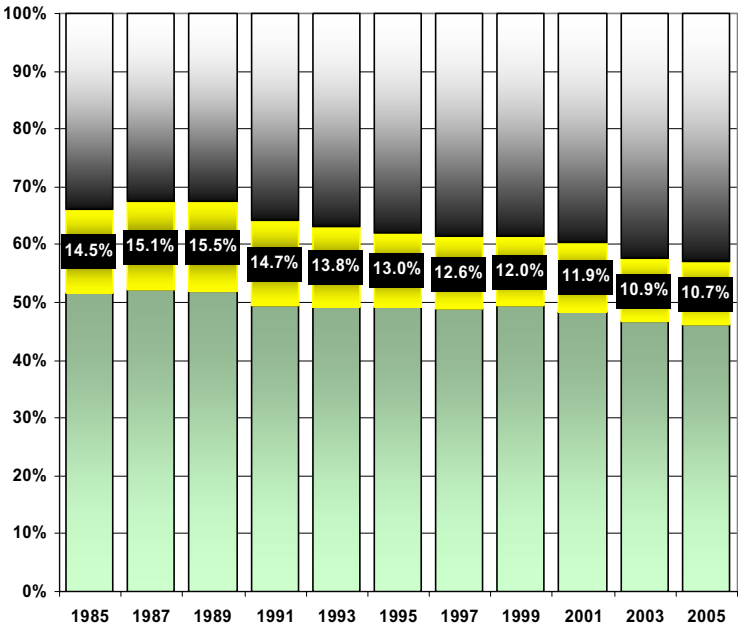
Idaho's Higher Education System  
**General Fund Support for Higher Education**  
**A 20-Year History**

*Source: Legislative Budget Office*

As a percent of Total General Fund Appropriations, funding for Idaho's 4-year institutions of higher education has been impacted by the rapidly growing costs for Corrections and Health & Welfare.

BSU, ISU, UI and LSCS would have received an additional \$74.8 million in FY 2005 had they received their FY 1985 share.

<b>General Fund</b>			<b>Annual</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Approps (millions)</b>	<b>FY 1985</b>	<b>FY 2005</b>	<b>%Chg</b>	<b>%Chg</b>
College & Universities	\$ 80.9	\$ 223.4	5.2%	176.1%
Public Schools	\$ 288.8	\$ 964.7	6.2%	234.0%
All Other Education	\$ 43.6	\$ 138.3	5.9%	217.2%
Health & Welfare	\$ 70.2	\$ 407.6	9.2%	480.6%
Adult/Juv Corrections	\$ 12.7	\$ 142.8	12.9%	1024.4%
All Other Agencies	\$ 61.9	\$ 205.5	6.2%	232.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 558.1</b>	<b>\$ 2,082.3</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>273.1%</b>



*Idaho's Higher Education System*

## Operating Budgets

### Appropriated Funds Only

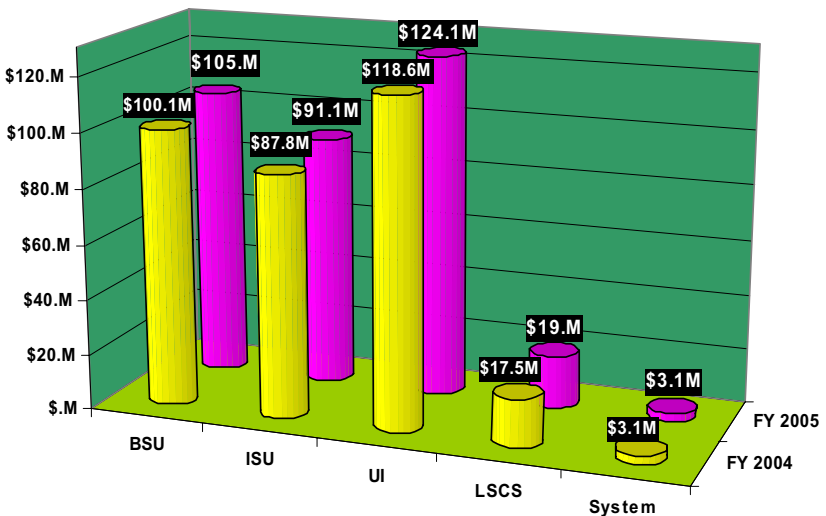
*Source: Office of the State Board of Education*

Operating Budget <i>By Campus</i>	Annual Total			
	FY 1995	FY 2005	%Chg	%Chg
Boise State University	\$62.6M	\$105.M	5.3%	67.7%
Idaho State University	\$54.M	\$91.1M	5.4%	68.6%
University of Idaho	\$81.2M	\$124.1M	4.3%	52.8%
Lewis-Clark State College	\$12.2M	\$19.M	4.5%	55.8%
System, HERC, Tech	\$2.2M	\$3.1M	3.6%	42.1%
<b>Total Approp Funds</b>	<b>\$212.2M</b>	<b>\$342.2M</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>61.3%</b>
<b>Add'l Student Fee Rev</b>	<b>\$2.5M</b>	<b>\$0</b>		
<b>Total Operating Budget</b>	<b>\$214.7M</b>	<b>\$342.2M</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>59.4%</b>

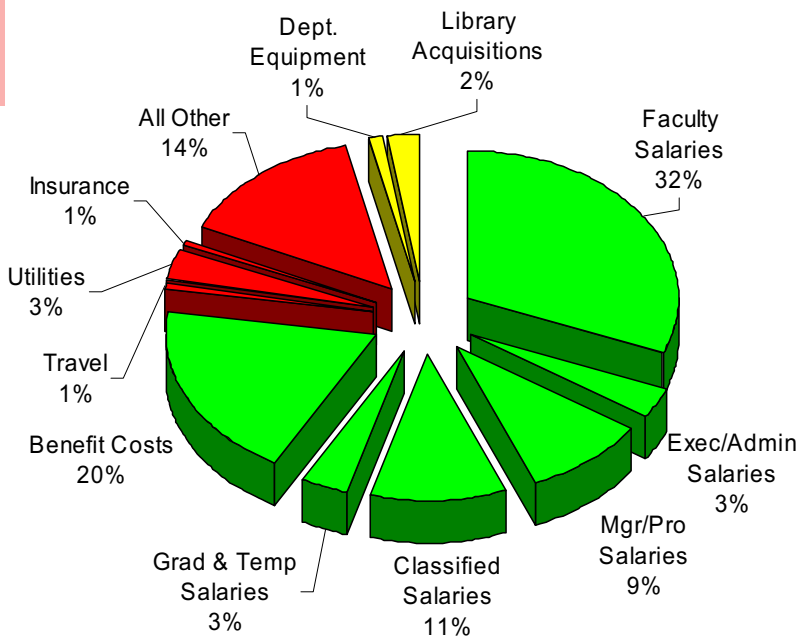
### *By Fund Source*

General	\$164.5M	\$223.4M	3.1%	35.8%
Dedicated	\$50.2M	\$117.9M	8.9%	134.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$214.7M</b>	<b>\$341.3M</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>59.0%</b>

FY 2004 to FY 2005 Change in Operating Budgets



*Idaho's Higher Education System*  
**FY 2005 Appropriated Funding**  
**by Personnel, Operating & Capital Expenditures**  
*Source: Office of the State Board of Education*



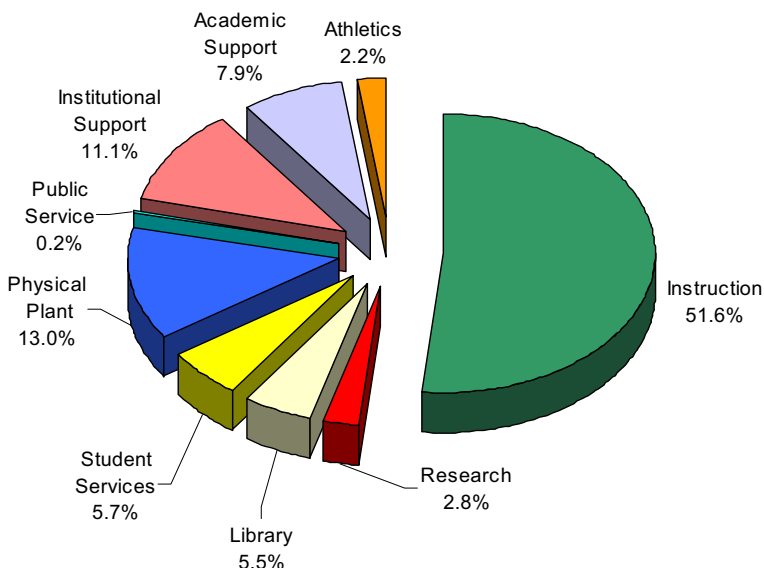
**Personnel costs will consume 78% of the \$339.1 million distributed to the 4-year institutions.** Of the \$262.7 million spent on employee compensation, the biggest chunk goes to faculty salaries and the next biggest chunk goes to benefit costs for all employees.

**Operating expenses account for 19% of the higher ed appropriation.** Of the \$64.2 million spent on consumables, \$11.5 million (18%) will be spent on utilities, \$2.0 million (3%) will be spent on insurance and \$1.9 million (3%) will be spent on travel.

**Capital Outlay totals under 4% of the appropriation or \$12.2 million.** Library acquisitions typically account for two-thirds of the durable goods purchased by the institutions.

*Idaho's Higher Education System*  
**Use of FY 2005 Appropriated Funding  
 by Functional Classification**

*Source: Office of the State Board of Education*



**Instruction:** academic and professional-technical credit and non-credit courses including faculty.

**Research:** individual and/or project research, institutes and research centers.

**Student Services:** financial aid, counseling and career guidance, student health services, student newspapers, student organizations, intramural athletics, cultural events, etc.

**Physical Plant:** services and maintenance related to facilities and grounds.

**Public Service:** cooperative extension, conferences, institutes, radio & television, reference bureaus, consulting, etc.

**Institutional Support:** governing board, planning, programming, legal, fiscal, personnel, logistical, fund raising, investment, etc.

**Academic Support:** academic administration, computing services, libraries, museums, galleries, audio-visual services, etc.

**Athletics:** administration, marketing and student participation in inter-collegiate men's and women's athletics.

*Source: National Association of College & University Business Officers*

## Idaho's Higher Education System

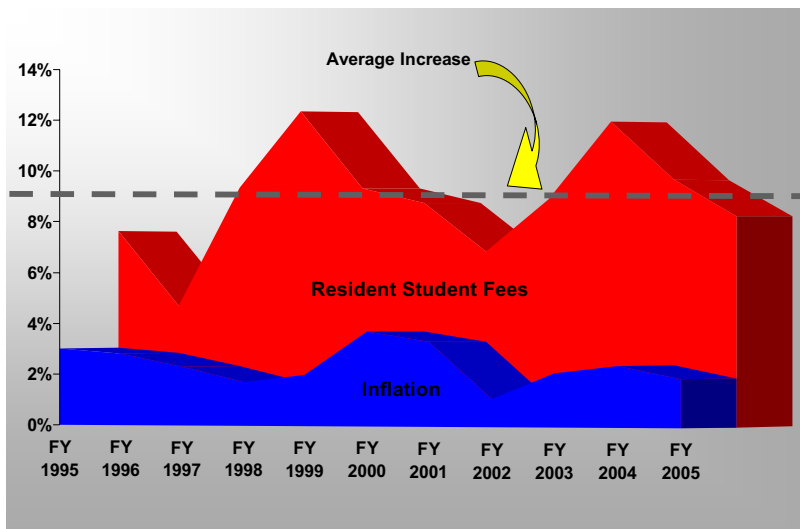
### Student Fees

*Source: Office of the State Board of Education, WICHE*

Student fees in Idaho have increased by an average of 8.9% over the past ten years. As of FY 2004, they were 90% of the WICHE\* State Average. The least expensive WICHE state is Wyoming at 70% of average. The most expensive WICHE state is Washington at 131% of average meaning that fees there are about twice Wyoming's.

<b>Annual Undergraduate Full-Time Student Fees</b>	<b>FY 1995</b>	<b>FY 2005</b>	<b>Annual %Chg</b>	<b>Total %Chg</b>
<b>Resident Fees</b>				
Boise State University	\$ 1,580	\$ 3,520	8.3%	122.8%
Idaho State University	\$ 1,500	\$ 3,700	9.4%	146.7%
University of Idaho	\$ 1,548	\$ 3,633	8.9%	134.7%
Lewis-Clark State College	\$ 1,412	\$ 3,392	9.2%	140.2%
<b>Idaho Average</b>	<b>\$ 1,510</b>	<b>\$ 3,561</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>135.8%</b>
<b>Non-Resident Tuition Only (Non-Residents pay Fees plus Tuition)</b>				
Boise State University	\$ 4,186	\$ 7,056	5.4%	68.6%
Idaho State University	\$ 4,500	\$ 7,080	4.6%	57.3%
University of Idaho	\$ 4,414	\$ 8,171	6.4%	85.1%
Lewis-Clark State College	\$ 3,708	\$ 6,286	5.4%	69.5%
<b>Idaho Average</b>	<b>\$ 4,202</b>	<b>\$ 7,148</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>70.1%</b>

\*The Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education member states are Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.





# Idaho's Higher Education System

## Student Fees

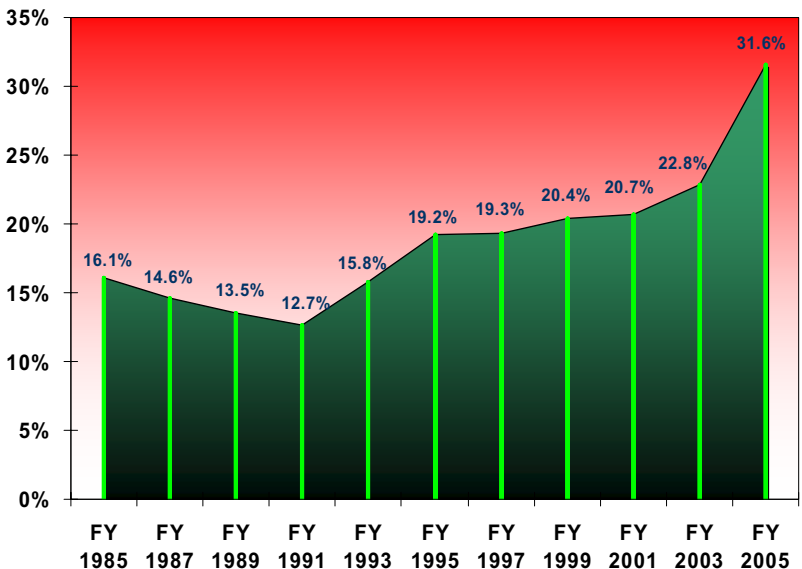
Source: Idaho Legislative Budget Office

**Student Fees** have come to account for nearly one out of every three dollars appropriated to higher education in Idaho. Fourteen years ago, student fees contributed only one of eight appropriated dollars. The student fees are replacing primarily appropriations from the **General Fund**. Over the past ten years, General Fund money going to higher ed has increased by 36% while student fees have increased by 165%.

Even with the significant losses experienced by the **Endowment Funds** since FY 2003, their contribution to higher education has out-paced appropriations from the General Fund, although they account for less than five percent of the total higher ed appropriation.

<u>Original Appropriation</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>Annual %Chg</u>	<u>Total %Chg</u>
General Fund	\$164.56	\$223.37	1.5%	35.7%
Endowment Funds	\$7.02	\$10.02	1.8%	42.7%
<b>Total State Support</b>	<b>\$171.6</b>	<b>\$233.4</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>36.0%</b>
Student Fees	\$40.7	\$107.9	5.0%	165.1%
<b>Total Appropriation</b>	<b>\$212.3</b>	<b>\$341.3</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>60.8%</b>

### Student Fees as a Percent of the Higher Education Appropriation

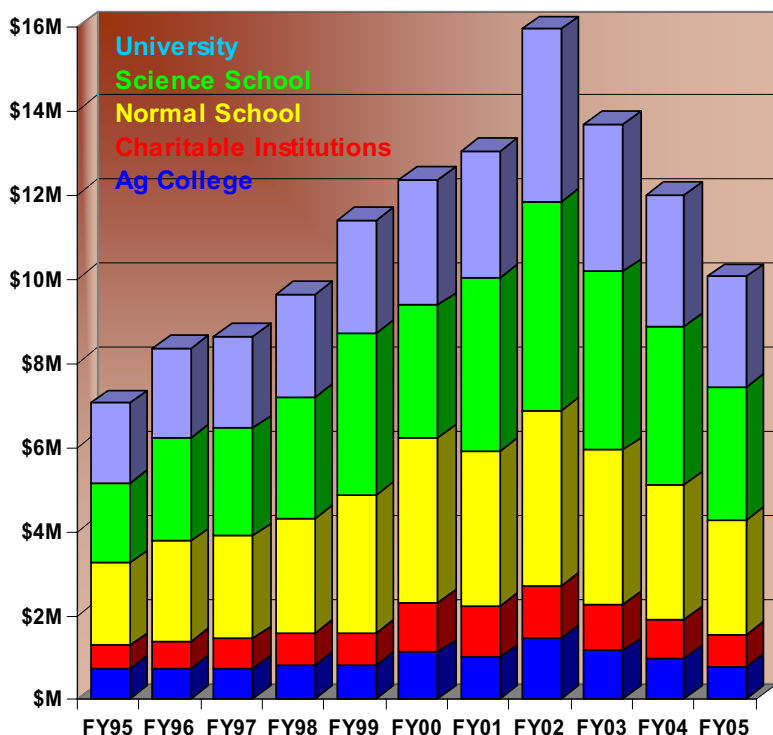


## Idaho's Higher Education System

### Endowments

Source: Idaho Legislative Budget Office

After peaking in FY 2002, distributions from the five endowment funds that benefit higher education have decreased by an average of 14% or \$2 million per year.



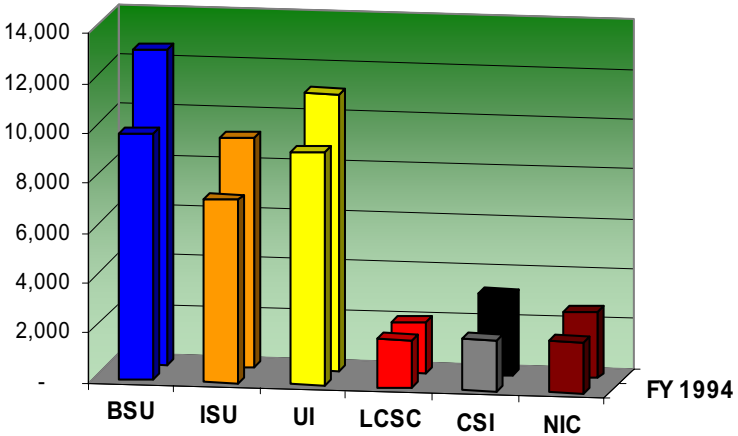
Endowment	Endowed Institution	Endowed Acres
Agricultural College	UI 100%	33,407
Charitable Institutions	ISU 26.7%	78,188
Normal School	ISU 50%, LCSC 50%	59,494
School of Science	UI 100%	75,397
University of Idaho	UI 100%	55,852
Since no endowment revenue is distributed to BSU, they receive proportionally more General Fund money		302,338

## Enrollment Growth

Source: Office of the State Board of Education

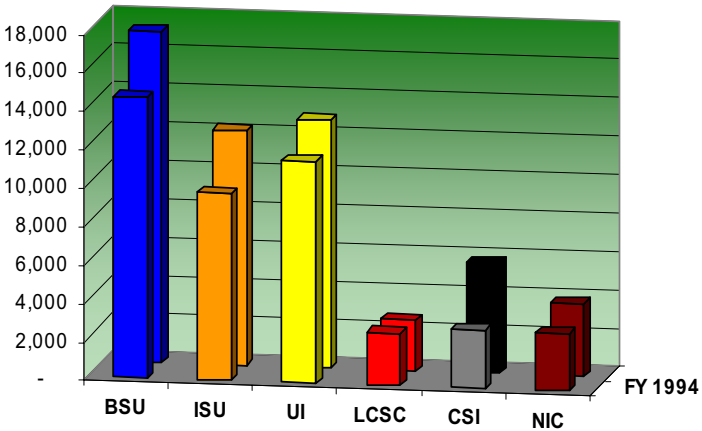
### 10 Year FTE Student Change

Fall 1993 to Fall 2003



### 10 Year Student Headcount Change

Fall 1993 to Fall 2003



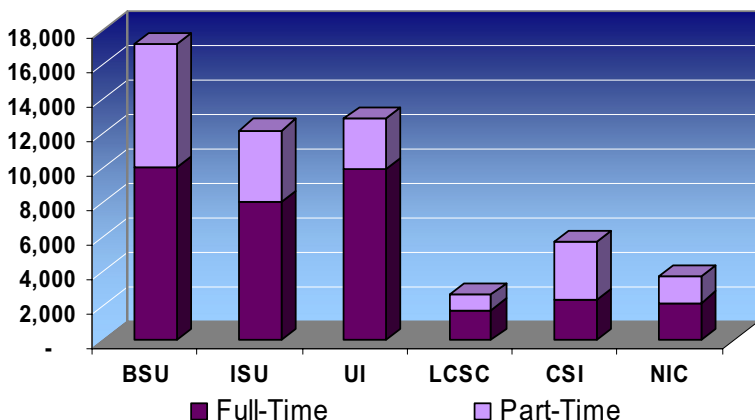
# Idaho's Higher Education System

## Headcount Enrollment

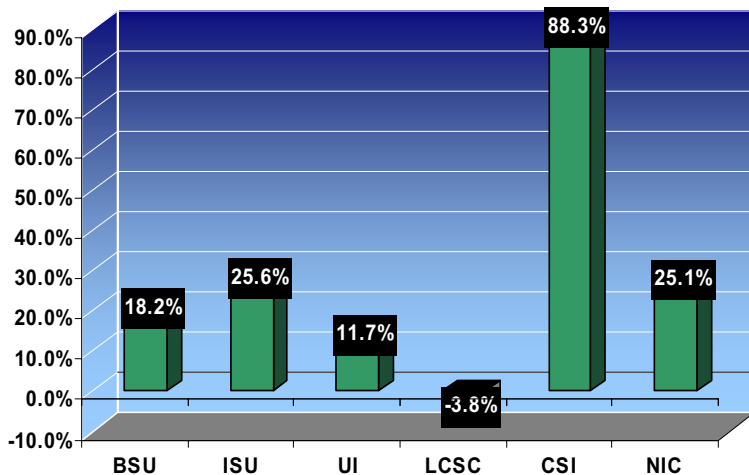
Student Headcount

Source: Office of the State Board of Education

### Student Headcount, Academic Only, Fall 2003



### 10-Year Percent Change, Fall 1993 to Fall 2003 Student Headcount, Academic Only



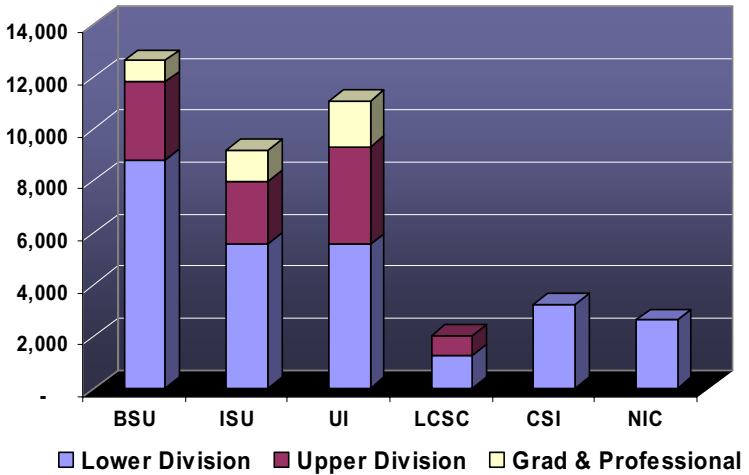
Idaho's Higher Education System

**FTE Enrollment**

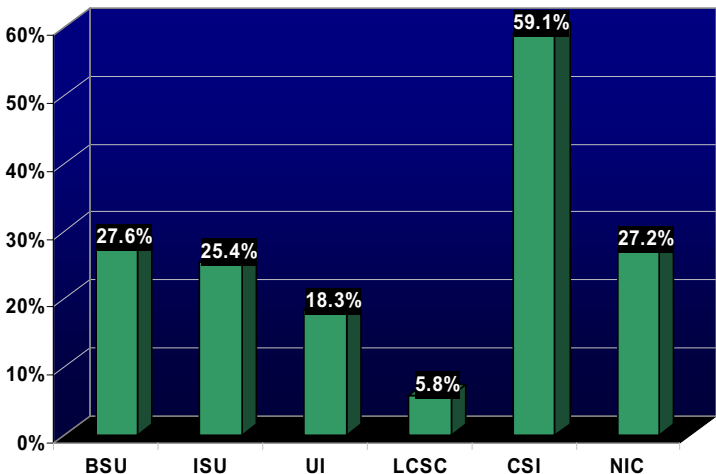
Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Students

Source: Office of the State Board of Education

**Full-Time Equivalent Students, Academic Only, Fall 2003**



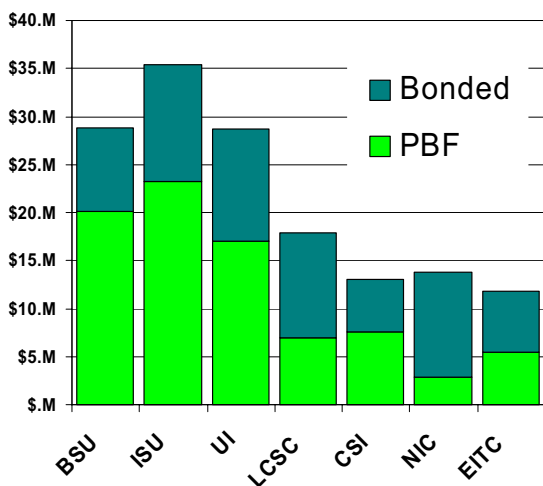
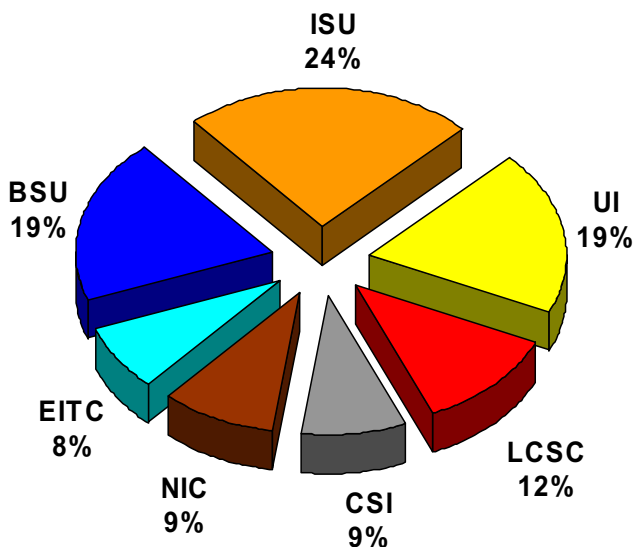
**10-Year Percent Change, Fall 1993 to Fall 2003  
Full-Time Equivalent Students, Academic Only**



## Idaho's Higher Education System Campus New Construction Funding

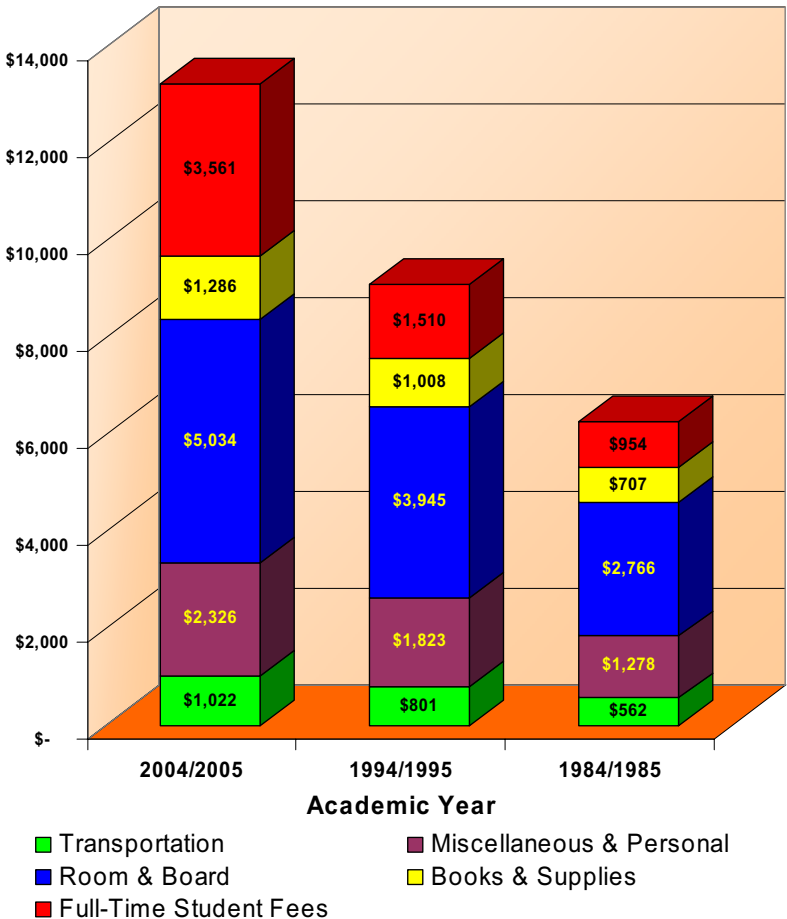
*Source: Idaho Legislative Budget Office*

Since FY93, higher education has received \$83.2 million dollars for new buildings from the Permanent Building Fund (PBF) plus another \$66.2 million in bonding authority via HCR 30 in FY04 for a total of \$149.4 million.



## Idaho's Higher Education System Cost to Attend College HISTORY

**It costs about \$13,300 per year** for a resident, undergraduate, traditional, full-time student to attend BSU, ISU, UI or LCSC.  
**It cost \$9,087 ten years ago**, or about two-thirds of today's cost  
**It cost \$6,267 twenty years ago**, or less than half of today's cost



Actual student fee amounts are shown. Room & Board, Books & Supplies, Miscellaneous & Personal and Transportation expenses reflect 2004 estimates deflated to constant 1994 and 1984 dollars.

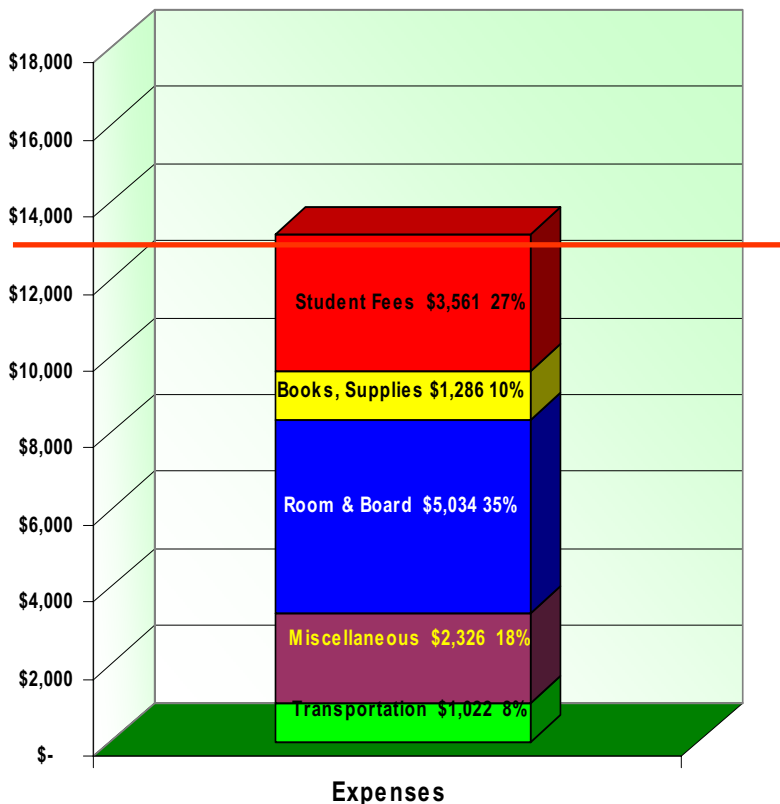
## Idaho's Higher Education System

### Cost to Attend College

### EXPENSES

Of the **\$13,300** it costs an Idaho resident to attend one academic year of higher education in-state:

- **Student Fees** consume one out of every four dollars
- **Room & Board** is the largest expense at about \$560 per month



#### Hypothetical Student Profile:

- Idaho Resident Attending BSU, ISU, UI or LCSC
- Traditional Student (single, no dependents)
- Only Family Member in College, Living Away from Home
- Pursuing an Undergraduate Degree
- Taking Full-Time Course Load (at least 12 credits per semester)
- 3.0 High School GPA

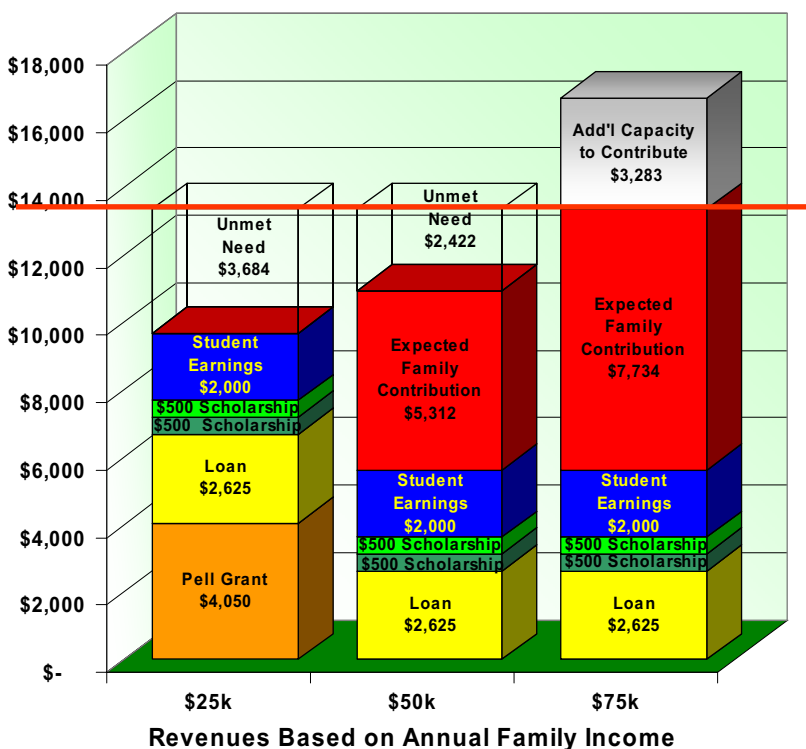


## Idaho's Higher Education System

### Cost to Attend College

### REVENUES

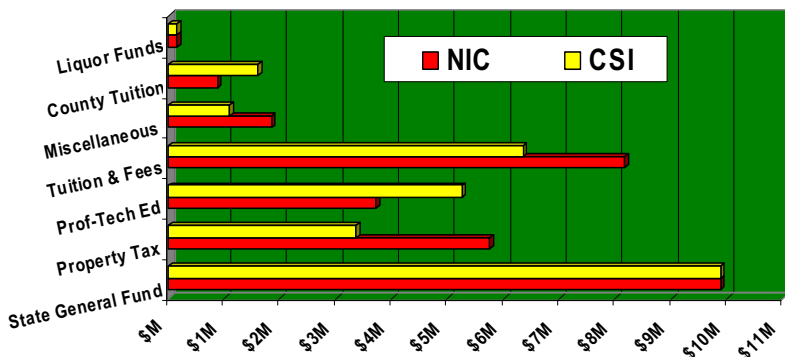
The students with the greatest amount of unmet need are those with lower family incomes. As a result, fewer students from low income families pursue higher education. Roughly 80% of the high school graduates from high income families go on to college while 50% of those from low income families do so. Students from moderate income families also face significant unmet need.



Students address their Unmet Need in a variety of ways. Some never enroll. Some attend part-time and work full-time which can lead to poor academic performance and delayed graduation. Some minimize expenses by living at home or not buying books. Others 'stop out' or drop out of school until they've earned enough money to re-enroll. Some use credit cards. Some drop out after accumulating significant debt.

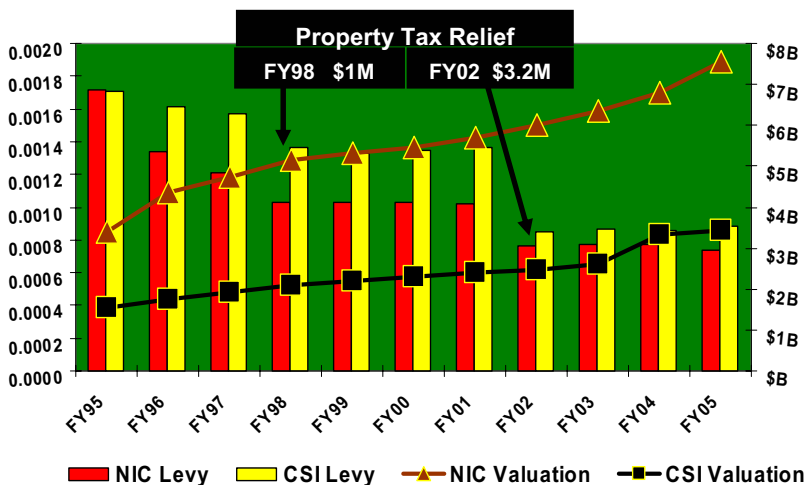
# Idaho's Higher Education System Community College Funding

Source: North Idaho College & the College of Southern Idaho



The property tax levies that Kootenai County residents pay for NIC and that Twin Falls and Jerome County residents pay for CSI have been cut in half over the past ten years due primarily to relief provided by the Legislature.

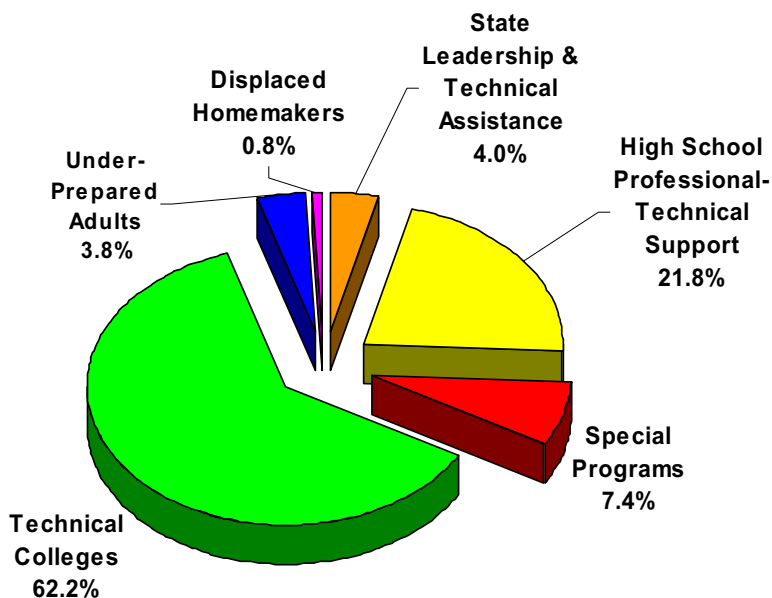
## NIC & CSI Levy Rates & County Valuations



## Professional-Technical Education

Source: Division of Professional-Technical Education

Nearly three out of every four General Fund dollars appropriated for Professional-Technical Education goes to Idaho's six technical colleges (at BSU, ISU, LCSC, CSI, NIC and EITC). That amount totals \$33.5 million.



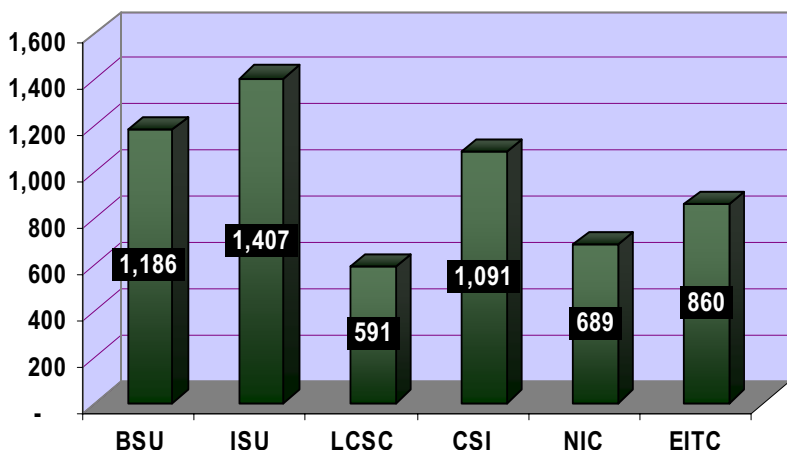
More than half of the remaining dollar--or \$11.7 million--supports high school professional-technical programs.

(in millions)	FY 1995	FY 2005	Annual %	Total %
			Change	Change
<b>By Fund Source</b>				
General	28.7	45.7	4.8%	59.2%
Federal	5.6	7.5	3.0%	33.9%
Other	0.6	0.6	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>54.2%</b>

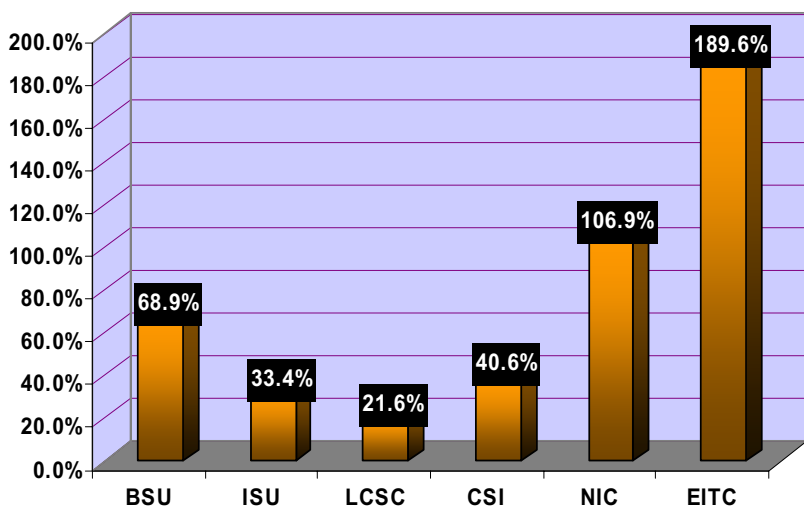
Professional-Technical Education  
**Technical College Enrollment**  
**Student Headcount**

*Source: Office of the State Board of Education*

**Student Headcount Enrollment Professional-Technical Only  
 Fall 2003**

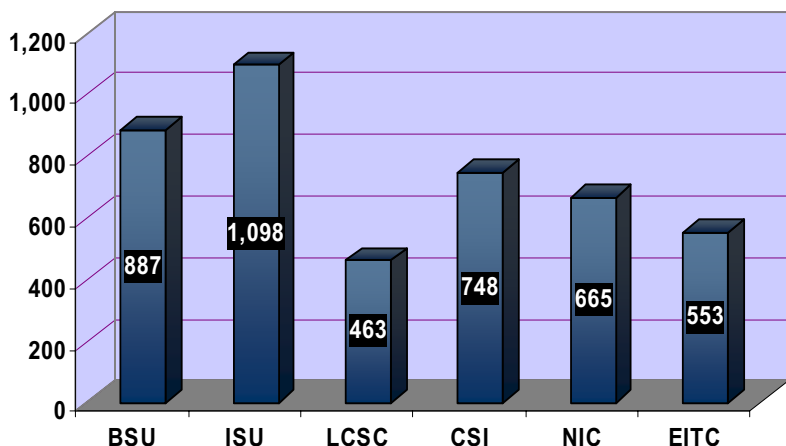


**10 Year Percent Change, Fall 1993 to Fall 2003  
 Student Headcount, Professional-Technical Only**



Professional-Technical Education  
**Technical College Enrollment**  
 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Students  
*Source: Office of the State Board of Education*

**FTE Student Enrollment, Professional-Technical Only  
 Fall 2003**



**Percent Change, Fall 1993 to Fall 2003  
 FTE Students, Professional-Technical Only**

